

notify you that the delay accorded by the royal government to the Porte, with a view to the realization of certain necessary measures, has expired without a satisfactory reply reaching the Italian government. The lack of this reply only confirms the bad will, or want of power, of which the Turkish government and authorities have given such frequent proof, especially with regard to the rights and interests of Italians in Tripoli and Benghazi.

The royal government consequently is obliged itself to safeguard its rights and interests, as well as its honor and dignity, by all means at its disposal. Events which will follow can only be regarded as the necessary consequence of conduct followed so long by the Turkish authorities.

The relations of peace and friendship being therefore interrupted between the two countries, Italy considers herself from this moment in a state of war with Turkey. I have, therefore, the honor to make known to your highness that passports will be placed at the disposal of the Chargé d'Affaires at Rome, and I beg your highness to hand passports to the representative of the royal government.

Ottoman subjects may continue to reside in Italy without fear of an attack upon their persons, property or affairs.

Tripoli, Sept. 29.—The Italian squadron, which had been cruising in the offing, came close yesterday morning, and the destroyer Garibaldi, moored in the harbor at noon flying a white flag. Great crowds gathered and watched her approach.

After reconnoitering the destroyer launched a boat which came to the beach. An officer landed. He was preceded by a bluejacket carrying a white flag.

Turkish soldiers surrounded the pair. The officer asked for the Turkish commander. When taken to him he formally announced that the Italian fleet had been ordered to occupy the town.

He therefore demanded the instant surrender of the whole Turkish garrison. The commander replied that he was unable to comply with the demand and emphatically refused to surrender.

The incident was witnessed by the foreign residents, who gathered around the Italian officer and cheered him enthusiastically. The boat then returned to the destroyer, which rejoined the fleet.

A great number of the residents of Tripoli spent last night camped on the beach, alarmed lest the Arabs should get out of hand and begin pillaging. Arabs are constantly arriving from the country.

The mosques are kept open, and throughout the night were filled with praying Arabs.

The foreigners have taken refuge in the consulates. The British Consulate is crowded to its capacity with women and children. The native conscript reservists have been called out for service, and the Turks are purchasing all available camels and securing all possible supplies.

The belief that British war vessels are in the vicinity has tended to calm the native population. They express the hope that the Turkish fleet will soon arrive.

Rome, Sept. 29.—Italy has declared war on Turkey. The official announcement was made late this afternoon. It declared that, beginning at 2:30 o'clock on the afternoon of Friday, September 29, the two countries were in a state of war.

This is the hour at which the Italian ultimatum to Turkey expired, and followed a session of the Cabinet at which the Turkish reply was considered and found unsatisfactory.

Though every indication pointed to this action by the Italian government, there was always a possibility that the good offices of other governments would result in avoiding hostilities. When the final decision of the Cabinet was announced the excitement throughout the city was intense.

Throughout the earlier hours of the day the papers had issued special editions announcing that the Italian fleet was moving in plain sight of the coast of Tripoli and intimating that war might be declared at any moment.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Marquis di San Giuliano, received the Turkish reply from the Turkish Ambassador this morning and immediately went into conference with his associates in the ministry. It is understood that the Ottoman government completely conceded Italy's economic claims in Tripoli, but evaded the direct answer demanded.

The government had sent forth in its ultimatum that Turkey must say that she would not resist the proposed occupation of Tripoli and Cyrena. Instead, the Porte sent a conciliatory note suggesting further delay. It was known that Turkey at the same time transmitted a note to the powers in which it is assumed that she represented herself as the injured party, and, by inference, at least, sought their intervention.

The Cabinet decided to stand absolutely by the ultimatum issued yesterday, and in the absence of the reply called for to declare Italy and Turkey in a state of war from the hour when the ultimatum expired.

The blockade of the entire coast of Tripoli will be undertaken immediately, and a notification of this act will be sent to all neutral powers.

A dispatch from Tripoli announces that the steamer Hercules left there today with five hundred Europeans.

London, Sept. 29.—A dispatch to "The Daily Chronicle" from Constantinople says that four transports loaded with ammunition will start for Tripoli today. The Italian residents in Constantinople have received orders to close their schools and shops and not congregate anywhere in numbers.

There are unconfirmed reports that Turkey intends to send an ultimatum to Greece to abandon her claims on Crete, and is massing troops on the Thessalian frontier.

It is expected that the various governments will issue the customary neutrality notices, and will devote their diplomatic efforts as far as possible to localizing hostilities to the combatant powers, and especially to avoiding complications in the Balkans.

While most of the London papers between the war as a calamity, in which England could not interfere, "The Daily Graphic" attacks the Foreign Secretary, Sir Edward Grey, contending that he should have stood by the treaty obligations which make the integrity of the Ottoman Empire a European affair, in which no one power has the right to interfere.

In Great Britain, more than in any other European country outside of the combatants, the situation causes apprehension. Damage to England's interests and prestige is a factor in the resultant anxiety. The danger is in the unlikely-

hood of the Turks exercising self-restraint and limiting their retaliation to Italy and in permitting racial and religious feeling to excite them to political excesses.

Much the darkest clouds at present seem to be in the direction of Greece. Strong fear prevails lest Turkish pride and the necessity for the Young Turks' government to gain popularity may incite the government to show that it also can play the game of aggression and create Greece to give up her claims on Crete.

British officials are more concerned over the possibilities of trouble in the Balkans and Greece than with the actual conflict over Tripoli. The theory gains ground here that Italy's stroke is the last act of the programme agreed upon by the powers of the Triple Alliance; that it was arranged when Austria took Bosnia and Herzegovina, and Italy only awaited an opportune moment to carry it into execution.

Austria's acquisition of the two provinces, Germany's forward movement in Morocco and Italy's compensating campaign near by are interpreted by unfriendly observers as too logical to be considered mere independent acts. England's hands are tied officially in the present strained relations of Europe. The government cannot afford to incur the enmity of either belligerent by taking sides with the other. Yet her neutrality means a loss of influence with Turkey, which she has been struggling to retain since the beginning of the Young Turk regime.

A massacre of Italians in Adana, Asia Minor, is feared. Italy has considerable interests and a large colony there.

The Russian fleet in the Black Sea is ready for any emergency. It is now anchored before Trebizond.

The Sultan and his apparent sat in council with the ministers all night, when it was finally decided that Turkey should yield to force and not oppose the Italian landing at Tripoli, but hold influential Italians as hostages.

"The Daily Chronicle's" Milan correspondent, who sends his dispatch via the Swiss frontier, says: "Despite the vast preparations for war which the government has been vigorously engaged in for the last week, the publication of the text of the ultimatum to Turkey has produced a veritable sense of stupefaction among the people. Except in Sicily, there is nothing approaching enthusiasm at this colonial adventure. Anxious fears are expressed lest the brutal crudity of the ultimatum favor the impression abroad that the note was drafted under the inspiration of the worst ethics of Sicilian brigandage, rather than by the Cabinet of a Christian power."

"As during the recent ravages of the cholera, the ministry has resorted to its favorite device—the wholesale stoppage of telegraph and telephone messages, even forbidding the sending of messages by Italian correspondents arriving at Tripoli, who found everything calm there and nothing in the attitude of the natives to justify a panic or an exodus."

A news dispatch from Vienna says that Turkey purports to present an ultimatum to Greece demanding that the latter withdraw all claims to Crete.

A news dispatch received here this morning from Tripoli says:

"The last remaining Italians left today on the steamers Adria and Ercola."

The Rev. Dr. Rosetti, the Apostolic Prefect, and the manager of the Banca di Roma both asked permission of the Italian Consul to remain, but they were advised to leave. The securities of the bank were placed in safekeeping.

"Tripoli appears like a plague-stricken city. There is hardly any one in the streets save the Turkish soldiers, who anxiously await definite news from headquarters."

A news dispatch from Rome says that the Turkish fleet, which recently visited King Victor Emmanuel bearing the congratulations of his country on the occasion of the Italian jubilee, asked the Italian monarch to intervene and prevent a war.

The correspondent of "The Times" in Constantinople says the Turkish government has entire confidence in its ability to protect Italian subjects here and at the principal ports from reprisals on the part of the populace. But the position of the Italian residents in the interior, especially the Italian workmen employed on the Taurus sections of the Baghdad railway, is regarded as less secure.

Among the educated classes, especially the Young Turks, resentment against Italy's aggression is strong. The ministers are severely censured for their neglect to take the most obvious military and diplomatic precautions in the face of recent warnings.

Turkey's military strength in Tripoli appears to be entirely inadequate to meet the storm. Two regiments of cavalry, one infantry division and six batteries of artillery at the most, with a few fortress troops and engineers, would furnish a maximum of 8,000 effective fighting men, of which about two-thirds are believed to be in Tripoli. Little or no progress has been made since the revolution in the organization of a local militia force.

The attitude of the masses in Constantinople if dependent is calm and orderly. No demonstration marked the Selamlik where the Sultan appeared somewhat downcast.

Paris, Sept. 29.—An unconfirmed rumor has reached Paris from Malta, by way of Tunis, to the effect that the British third class cruiser Medea has left to occupy Benghazi, a natural harbor of Tripoli, about fifty miles to the east of Derna.

The French armored cruiser Ernest Renan sailed from Toulon this evening for Tripoli.

Berlin, Sept. 29.—The German press today does not spare words in condemnation of Italy's action.

"The Frankfurter Zeitung" declares that civilized Europe, disregarding political differences, must protest against an act of open pillage and naked violence, and says there is no justification for Italy's "brutal methods, particularly toward two allies."

"The Zeitung am Mittag" says one must go back to the partition of Poland to find a similar example of brutal violence and political hypocrisy, which was strikingly illustrated in the warning of the powers to

## THE HARBOR OF TRIPOLI, NOW OCCUPIED BY ITALIAN WARSHIPS.

A view taken from one of the wharves where the meagre commerce of Tripoli is handled.



THE CUSTOM HOUSE OF THE PORT OF TRIPOLI.

This is one of the first places the Italians are likely to seize when they land.

dangered peace by their aggression in Morocco, and Germany brought trouble near when it sent a warship to Agadir.

"Every European nation cherishes a forward policy. Italy has ambitions, but only such as are connected with its abiding vital interests. Tripoli, lying just across the Mediterranean from our shores, offers an opportunity for the consolidation of our strength in this sea such as no Italian would dare to trifle with or ignore. Turkey morally has less right than we have. It should consider within its proper radius. Particularly, the Turks should not expect forever to keep up the smoldering fire which threatens Europe with a general conflagration."

Pope Pius approves the course which Italy is pursuing. He holds that Italian occupation would lead to the regeneration of the natives and would facilitate missionary work, which the Turks resist. However, he hopes that bloodshed will be avoided, and has instructed the Apostolic Delegate to Constantinople to deliver an autograph letter to the Sultan recommending Turkey's submission, especially since Italy is willing to recognize Turkish sovereignty and pay an indemnity.

The Pope's action was spontaneous and actuated wholly by humane reasons. He ordered the monks and nuns not to leave Tripoli, but as their safety was threatened the Italian authorities insisted that they should not remain there, exposed to the fanaticism of the natives. They were consequently placed on board a ship owned by the Bank of Rome, a financial institution supported by the Vatican. The vessel left Tripoli yesterday for Syracuse, where the monks and nuns will join the Red Cross ambulances and hospitals. The Bank of Rome owns extensive lands and a number of buildings in Tripoli, and as some of the structures are adapted for hospitals, their free use has been granted to the army of occupation in the event of hostilities.

The Pope has ordered public prayers for the success of Italy.

WHY ITALY IS FIGHTING

Trouble Dates Back to 1878—History of Negotiations.

The trouble between Turkey and Italy, which culminated yesterday in a declaration of war at Rome, dates back to 1878, when at the Congress of Berlin following the Russo-Turkish war the powers are understood to have agreed to permit Italy a "peaceful penetration of Tripoli."

Italy has been constantly discriminated against by the Ottoman government. Frequent disputes have arisen, but the prolonged negotiations have never resulted satisfactorily to Italy. At the time that the Franco-German differences regarding Morocco were acute Italy turned her attention again to Tripoli, and in subsequent negotiations with Constantinople set forth that many outrages against her subjects had been perpetrated for which no redress had been made. She assumed a decisive attitude and began the mobilization of her army and navy.

A few days ago the first squadron of the Italian navy was sent to Tripoli waters. At the same time Turkey was warned not to send soldiers or munitions of war to Tripoli. A Turkish transport bearing a few men and arms and ammunition later arrived at Tripoli from Constantinople, but was not molested on the ground that she had sailed before the Italian warning had been issued.

Italy in the mean time brought her army to the Italian coast, where several regiments had been placed on board transports ready to proceed to Tripoli or other points. A second squadron is destined for Salonika.

On Thursday Italy presented an ultimatum at Constantinople announcing her intention of occupying Tripoli and Cyrena and demanding that within twenty-four hours Turkey reply that she would not offer a resistance to this plan.

The Turkish Cabinet met on Thursday night, and yesterday sent a reply to Rome in which she sought a delay for further negotiations. The reply was unsatisfactory. The Italian Ministry and found unsatisfactory. The declaration of war followed.

SERVICE TO ITALY CRIPPLED

Government Impresses Many Ships for Transport Work.

Italy's act of war against Turkey yesterday will cause the withdrawal of a fine fleet of Italian merchantmen from this port, practically all of which are now in Italian waters. The traffic to this port, which has grown considerably within the last five years, has brought out a splendid fleet of liners flying the Italian flag. These vessels cater largely to the steamer and freight business and are admirably fitted for transport service.

The so-called Italian Steamship Trust, represented in this country by Harfield, Solari & Co., of No. 21 State street, has had five of its liners taken by the government. The vessels are the America, of La Veloce Line; the Lombardia, the Sannio, the Lazio and the Duca di Genova, of the Navigazione Generale Italiana.

The Mendoza, a twin screw vessel of the Lloyd Italian Line, also has been taken

as a transport. The San Giorgio, of the Sciala Americana, which is due in Naples on Monday, also has been pressed into the transport service. She was scheduled to leave this port on October 3, but her bookings for that date have been cancelled pending the outcome of the conflict between Italy and Turkey.

The greater number of these vessels will be able to carry from 250 to 350 men in their stowage accommodations. It was said yesterday at the office of the Lloyd Sabado Line that no word had come from Italy concerning the taking of any of the company's vessels. Cesare Conti, the general agent of the line in this city, is now in Italy.

STOCK MARKETS HARD HIT

All European Exchanges Affected by Tripoli Situation.

London, Sept. 29.—The news from the Mediterranean today depressed the markets in all European centers. On the Stock Exchange here Turkish bonds fell 4 points and Italian securities 1 point at the opening, while American shares opened from 1/4 to 1/2 lower in sympathy. Consols also were sold down.

Turkish bonds recovered 2 points, Consols 1/4 point, and the rest of the sections improved in sympathy.

On the Paris Bourse the opening was weak, but closed firmer. Prices on the Berlin Bourse were sharply depressed, but the trading at no time assumed a panicky character. Operators tried to find hopeful features of the situation, and the faint hope was expressed that the powers or Great Britain alone would intervene between Italy and Turkey.

The traders, discussing the possibilities of an outbreak of a conflagration in the Balkans, leaned strongly to the view that war would be confined to Turkey and Italy, but persons in close touch with political circles were less optimistic.

The Goettinger Bank suspended during the day. The directors expressed the belief that the bank will be able to pay its depositors the \$750,000 due to them. They said that the suspension was the result of the difficult position of the money market. The bank's capital is \$750,000.

The weakness of the Berlin market progressed as selling orders arrived from the provinces, but there was a slight improvement before the close upon slightly better advices from Vienna and the Italian exchanges.

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## WOULD ACCEPT MEDIATION

Turkish Ambassador Sees Great Role for President Taft.

LONG WAR NOT EXPECTED

Says His Country Will Defend Herself and Meet International Obligations.

"For the President of the United States to act as mediator in the dispute between Turkey and Italy would be to fill a magnificent role and prove a great practical step in international peace making," said Zia Pacha, the Turkish Ambassador, last night, in an interview with a reporter at Bellport, Long Island.

"I am absolutely without late intelligence from my home government, and without special instructions I could take no step in this important matter," the ambassador added. "Moreover, if war has been declared, I believe it will be local in nature. In other words, I think Italy will limit her action to the occupation of Tripoli and not carry on an offensive and general conflict of conquest against the Ottoman Empire."

The ambassador said he appreciated the difference between this war and the sanguinary struggle between Russia and Japan, terminated through the intervention of President Roosevelt, and rather foresaw that the present outbreak would be so circumscribed and presumably so brief that no mediation would be necessary. Nevertheless, he wanted to emphasize the fact that twice in the history of the world the powers had guaranteed the integrity of the Turkish Empire.

He did not think there would be any movement in Turkey against Italians or

other Europeans. At the time of the Turco-Grecian war, he said, there was a question of expelling all Greeks from Constantinople. This came near to being accomplished, but at the last moment better counsel prevailed, and the Greeks were allowed to remain unmolested.

The ambassador was informed that dispatches from Constantinople said the government had decided to take no action against Italian residents.

"This bears out what I have just said," the ambassador commented, "and shows that nothing is to be feared in the direction of Turkish reprisals."

He was greatly interested in the announcement that the Cabinet had resigned, saying that under the circumstances this was to be expected. Said Pacha and Kaimil Pacha, who assume the portfolios of Grand Vizier and Minister for Foreign Affairs, he said, might be styled statements of broad ideas, having the highest interests of their country at heart. They are distinctly liberal in their political tendencies and may be counted upon to treat the present grave situation with tact and discretion.

Equally interesting to him was the report that Italians had actually landed at Tripoli. Even if the Turkish government had decided not to offer an armed resistance to Italian occupation, he was not sure, he thought, that the inhabitants of Tripoli would tamely submit to a change of regime when their sympathies and ties of many kinds bound them to Turkish dominion.

He was asked if he thought a religious conflict probable.

"I scarcely think so," was the reply. "Certainly nothing is to be feared in that direction in Turkey proper. In Turkey there is good feeling between Mahometan and Christian. Under the new regime Christians have been incorporated in the army. In 1909 a decree was promulgated extending the obligation of military service to non-Musulmans. If some natural difficulties first attended the carrying out of the new recruiting law they exist no longer, and today Christian and Mahometan are standing loyally side by side in the great and growing Turkish army. But what Tripoli may do I cannot say."

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